
SENATE BILL 6261

State of Washington

54th Legislature

1996 Regular Session

By Senators Fraser, Deccio, Fairley, Swecker, Spanel, McAuliffe, Hochstatter and Long

Read first time 01/10/96. Referred to Committee on Ecology & Parks.

1 AN ACT Relating to providing state funding assistance to local
2 brownfield revitalization efforts; amending 1995 2nd sp.s. c 16 s 306
3 (uncodified); creating a new section; and making an appropriation.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

6 (1) The cleanup of toxic contamination of land long devoted to
7 industrial uses, commonly referred to as "brownfields," and the reuse
8 of such lands for new income-producing uses has multiple benefits for
9 residents in or near these lands and for the people of the state of
10 Washington generally;

11 (2) These benefits include enhancing the protection of public
12 health of residents in these areas and improving the area's
13 environmental quality. Additionally, the economically productive reuse
14 of such lands will provide jobs for nearby residents and assist in
15 increasing the incomes of the community generally. These economic
16 benefits improve the quality of lives of such residents generally and
17 also contribute to improved public health;

18 (3) Brownfield cleanup and redevelopment also enables new
19 businesses to take advantage of the existing infrastructure for

1 transportation, water and sewer services, electrical power, and other
2 services, at less expense than in locating in existing rural or
3 suburban "greenfield" areas;

4 (4) Despite these multiple benefits of brownfield redevelopment,
5 there are many barriers to speedy cleanup and reuse, including the
6 complexity of the regulatory laws and programs relating to cleanup, the
7 complexity of site contaminants and uncertainty over the extent and
8 nature of contamination, the many parties involved through ownership or
9 interests in properties throughout a brownfield area, and the concerns
10 and expectations of residents in brownfield communities;

11 (5) To address and overcome these barriers many communities are
12 pursuing area-wide strategies that involve all significant interests in
13 the area and that combine resources to address difficult regulatory and
14 technical issues. These groups seek explicitly to put aside strict
15 enforcement approaches to achieving cleanup of contaminated sites,
16 instead seeking solutions with broad community support; and

17 (6) It is in the state's interest to encourage community-based
18 strategies for brownfield cleanup and redevelopment and to assist such
19 efforts through state financial assistance and technical assistance.

20 **Sec. 2.** 1995 2nd sp.s. c 16 s 306 (uncodified) is amended to read
21 as follows:

22 **FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

23 **Local toxics control account (88-2-008)**

24 \$1,000,000 of the appropriation in this section shall be expended
25 by the department of ecology as grants to assist local governments in
26 developing and implementing area-wide strategies for the cleanup and
27 reuse of industrial lands. The department shall provide a priority to
28 funding activities by local governments that were developed with the
29 active participation of property owners, businesses, and residents in
30 the area, and that address industrial areas with one or more sites
31 ranked highly under the state's hazard ranking system.

32	Reappropriation:		
33	Local Toxics Control Acct--		
34	State	\$	29,538,197
35	Appropriation:		
36	Local Toxics Control Acct--		
37	State	\$	((42,467,860))
38			<u>43,467,860</u>
39	Prior Biennia (Expenditures) . . .	\$	81,326,814
40	Future Biennia (Projected Costs) \$		201,245,135
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42	TOTAL	\$	((354,578,006))

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